or to /?/ miles above Telegraph Creek, according to most informants. This is a distance of nearly 170 miles from the mouth of the River. They claimed complete right of way on these rivers as far up as the points mentioned and have been known to extort payment from Tahltan who wanted to go to the lower river or coast. The Tlingit at one time had a permanent settlement on the Iskut at the Forks and another some miles further up the main river. On the Stikine they always had a number of summer camps from the Canyon up to Glenora, where they dried salmon and gathered and cured berries. Besides these they had some temporary trading camps. They did very little hunting along the river, and in fact there was little to hunt excepting goats and bears, of which there were also plenty in their own country. It seems they seldom ventured far back in the hills anywhere, but kept close to their camps on the river. Before the cold weather set in and ice commenced running in the river they left for the Coast. The Tahltan then had complete control of the river as far down as about the mouth of the Iskut, for in the winter time, it seems, Tlingit hardly ever camped above this point. However, only a few of the Tahltan made any use of the river valley below the Clearwater River and that chiefly for trapping of furbearing animals. (It is said they could not cure salmon and berries properly in their own country without the aid of smoke and heat from fires as the climate was too wet. In the Interior, however, they could dry them in the sun and wind.) 131 619 648 [486]

The Stikine River valley between the mouth of the Iskut and Telegraph Creek was thus used to some extent by both Tlingit and Tahltan, both claiming certain rights there, but neither tribe had any headquarters nor permanent abode there, nor was there anything very conducive in the nature of the country and its resources and climate to promote permanent settlement.

On the north the Tahltan boundary, from about longitude 133W., its most western point, ran northeasterly parallel to the Taku and Nakina Rivers some considerable distance back from them on the south or east sides. It seems to have crossed the Inklin River a little lower than halfway between its mouth where it joins the Taku and its head at the mouth of the Sheslay. Continuing north easterly to near the head of Teslin Lake /the boundary/ passed just west of Spruce Mountain 131 619